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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. Trnava is an old city. The central part of town consists of old, narrow streets and buildings, still surrounded by a moat and wall. The newer parts of the city surround the old town. Although as yet they have no sewage and water system, they are nevertheless kept in a sanitary condition. The old city is hopelessly rat infested.
2. A new water system is now under construction and is not yet completed. The water comes from the ground, and is collected in a reservoir located in the northwest part of the town, six or seven meters above the level of the city. The Trnava water supply has a very high calcium content. The inhabitants use well water which is bacteriologically safe, but boiling is performed in order to reduce the calcium content. Control of sanitation of the water supply is assigned to the Epidemiologist of the Public Health Office who is assisted by an engineer from the Technical Office, the engineering counterpart of the Health Office in the District National Committee.
3. The central part of the town has a sewage system. Materials are lacking for the construction of a sewage system in the newer peripheral areas. A sewage treatment plant exists in the center of the city but not in the newer sections of the city. A brook which runs through the city of Trnava is controlled and its bed is lined with stone blocks so that it continually runs in a smooth course and no obstruction is possible. Sewage can be eliminated through this brook, then to the Wah, then to the Danube.
4. Hygienic conditions in the average home are not good. Food handling in the markets and the home is very difficult to control, and urticaria and enteritis are widespread. Milk distribution is not controlled. Pasteurization is usually not possible, although Bratislava has been able to distribute pasteurized milk. Meat is scarce and fish is a regular part of the diet. Fruit and vegetables are apparently grown in adequate amounts but distribution is very poor. Vegetables were grown, to a large extent, by a Bulgarian segment of the population, who were able to

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carry on an effective, profitable distribution. A distribution branch of the National Committee was set up to control the distribution of vegetables and fruits, but it is apparently ineffective. Preserving of food is not well done, and cases of enteritis have occurred. No botulism has occurred, except rare cases in Bratislava in 1949 or 1950.

5. Children are given ration cards for food. There are special types of cards for the following categories: babies up to six years; children up to 12 years; teen-agers up to 18 years. Adults receive ration cards with the allotment of food depending on the type of work performed (e.g., manual workers, farmers, doctors, etc.). The Communists control the type of ration card allotted to an individual. Pregnant women receive higher rations of food and, if employed, a four-month vacation from their duties before and after birth. Unmarried women are permitted to have their children in special private hospitals, known as State Children's Homes.

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